

THE

CHINA



MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1118.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail, China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

D. B. ROBERTSON,
British Consulate,
Canton, April 16, 1866.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail, China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official mediums of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

R. SWINHOE,
British Consulate,
Amoy, April 22, 1866.

INTIMATIONS.

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,
BACK OF THE CLUB.

1. THE EVENING MAIL.
A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

2. THE CHINA MAIL.
AN ORIGINAL WEEKLY PAPER.
(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*. THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from 4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased, extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, AND CONTAINING THE ARTICLES IN THE EVENING AND CHINA MAILS WITH SUMMARY OF NEWS AND COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

ONCE A FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS' DESPATCH. PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the Overland, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & CO.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1866.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & CO. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally. These advertisements will at first be inserted in the Supplemental Sheet, and should a sufficient number be sent in will be published on a separate slip.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.
If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & CO. for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed. Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & CO.
"China Mail" Office,
Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third CALL, of \$25 each, due upon the Shares of this Company, will be due and payable on the 6th day of August next, at the Offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company, Limited, Hongkong, where receipts will be granted for the amount by the Manager, which receipts can be exchanged for Share Certificates at the Office of the Company on and after the said 6th day of August next.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
General Agents.
Hongkong, July 5, 1866.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 19TH JULY, 1866.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Company's Rate of Freight on TREASURE to and from all the Coast Ports is now reduced to a uniform rate of one quarter per cent.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, March 22, 1866.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MR. WILLIAM ROBERT DALZIEL, M. will assume charge of the Company's Business in Hongkong from this date and until further notice.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and Southampton;ALSO,
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA

ON MONDAY, the 23rd July, at 2 P.M., the Company's Steam-ship "ALPHEE," Captain Browne, with H.I.M.N. with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places corresponding:

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamers for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1½% upon Merchandizes and 1% on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 o'clock of the 20th July, Specie until 5 o'clock of the 21st.

A Written Declaration of Contents and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

A. CONIL,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 3, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed, and are lying in the "Messageries Imperiales" Parcel Room, at risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:

From Bombay.—
N/M, 2 pieces and 1 Box Ivory.

From Marseilles.—
L. (in diamond), 1 Case Books.

J. L. & Co., No. 11, 1 do. Glassware.

Pusole Pustovite, 1 do. Preserves.

M. L. G. I., 1 Baggage.

Ex "Donna," 1 chest Photographic Apparatus.

B. G. I., 1 chest Photographic Apparatus.

L. T. 221, 1 chest Baggage.

Y., 1 chest Baggage.

Ex "Aphée" From Marseilles,—

W. C., (in diamond), 11 cases Merchandise.

J. L., 55 67/60, 63/67, 10, 1 Rifles.

J. L., 5/6, 2, 2 do.

L. E., No. 5, 1 Straw hats

S. C., 5569/70, 2 Colours.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the Messageries Imperiales Steamer "Aphée" are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

A. CONIL,
Agent.

Hongkong, June 29, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENZINE COLLAS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving but all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Weaving Apparel of every description, also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the Fabric, this Liquid will not damage it, and being perfectly tenacious it is excellent for rendering Green Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivaled. Price 1s. 6d. Wholesale Agent J. SINGER and Son, 150 Oxford St. London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe that *Collas*. All others are counterfeit.

FIELD GLASSES.—BURROW'S

BINOcular FIELD and SEA GLASSES, finest quality India Mount £2, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., & 2s. 8s. Power in proportion to price.

ALUMINIUM GLASSES,

EXTREMELY LIGHT, £10. 10s. £14. 1s., £16. 1s., £18. 1s.

The Large Glass at £18. 1s. (5 by 5 inches) is one of the most powerful yet made.

Address, with Remittance

W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.

Or order through Messrs SAATCHI, ELDEN, & CO., or Messrs GRINDLAY & CO.

CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT combines the lightness of the Pith Hat and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.

* Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia.

Is the great remedy for ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, INFLAMMATION, SORE ERUPTION AND BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

It is the Physician's Cure of GOUT.

RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in the cases of

FEVER and FEVERY IRITABILITY OF SKIN.

It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms

A DELIGHTFUL EFFERVESCENT SALINE

AND APERTIENT.

Prepared by

DINNEFORD & CO.,

Chemists, LONDON.

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNEFORD & CO. is on every Bottle and Label.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., General Agents.

At Foochow, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

At Shanghai, Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

At Hankow, H. G. BRIDGES, Esq., at Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

At Kiukiang, JOHN PASTORUS, Esq., at Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

At Swatow, Messrs BRADLEY & CO.

At Tientsin, Messrs FERGUSON & CO.

At Bangkok, F. BLAKE, Esq., at Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

At Saigon, Messrs W. G. HALE & CO.

At Singapore and Penang, Messrs BOUSTEAD & CO.

At Manila, Messrs RUSSELL & STEPHENS.

At Yokohama, A. O. GAY, Esq., Messrs AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

At Rangoon, Akyab and Bassene, Messrs NIUEHUR & CO.

Agencies at other Ports of China and Japan and also in India, Europe, and America, will be shortly established.

Payment for leases will be made wherever an Agency of the Company exists, in one Month after proof of loss.

In addition to the usual Brokerage of 10 (Ten) per cent., a further return of five per cent. upon Premium will be made to all Insurers with the Company.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, November 10, 1865.

CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE MONKS of the ABBEY of FECAMP.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic Anti-s

THE CHINA MAIL.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 19TH JULY, 1866.**BIRTH.**At Hongkong, on the 14th July, the Wife of Deputy Assistant Commissary General Houson, of a Son.**DEATHS.**

At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 12th July, CHARLES COX, Surgeon-Sergeant, 2nd Battalion 20th Regt., aged 47 years; of Neck.

At the General Hospital, Hongkong, on the 16th July, PATRICK LINSEAN, Private 2nd Battalion 20th Regt., aged 37 years; of Feat.

At Canton, on the 18th instant, APOLLONIUS JOHANNES RUTTEN, of Spring Gardens, aged 43 years of Dysentry.

At Canton, on the 16th July, Mr. S. DURO, Photographer.

At Hongkong, on the 18th July, the infant Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. DAVIDSON.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

News from Shanghai—Treachorous Execution of two generals by Li Futai—Defeat of the Imperialists—Land regulations—Liberality of the Shanghai Rangers—The Meeting of Commercial Bank Creditors—Death of Prince de Condé—American designs in China—Evacuation at Ningpo—Punishment of Pak-sui, Garrison—The Agra and Commercial Banks—Rowett v. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—Visit of the Due d'Alemon to Hongkong—The Governor and the Colonists—Manila—Supercession of the Captain General—The weather.

The age of romance is not yet over in China—if indeed the tales of secret intrigues and violent deaths which so abound in the past annals of Eastern nations come under that denomination. When as children we read of the great Caliph walking in disguise through the highways and byways of his capital accompanied by that grim looking ill-favored executioner Mésrour, and learnt with a sort of delicious horror how the wicked lost their heads in less than no time while the good were rewarded with handfuls of gold, we little suspected that doings not very unlike the fictitious acts described in the well known "tales" were being actually enacted at that very time in distant and then almost unknown China. When we read of the unfortunate Pasha being presented with a bowstring where-with to strangle himself, neither we nor many of our present readers knew that such presents were even then occasionally made in the unvisited capital of China. The following paragraph taken almost verbatim from the *Shanghai N. C. Daily News*, describes a recent act which, though perhaps a hard necessity, is worthy of the man who perpetrated it.

It appears that the Viceroy had reason to suspect two of the commanders of the Tangchow forces of carrying on intercourse with the Nienfei leaders, so he determined to decapitate them as an example; but as an understanding was believed to exist between them and their troops, it was desirable to carry out the sentence elsewhere than in their camps, to avoid disturbance. A messenger was accordingly sent to inform them that the Viceroy was so pleased with the reputed efficiency of their men and excellent arrangement of their camp, that he was coming down in person to inspect them. Accordingly, on the 5th, ultimo, Li made a rapid journey to Yangchow, was received of course with all honours, expressed himself delighted, and requested the two generals to return with him to Nauking, to receive more at leisure his assurances of esteem. They obeyed, of course, and were probably surprised to find a Court improvised en route, themselves brought before it as prisoners, accused of treachery, and ordered to be decapitated. The sentence carried out, his Excellency returned to Nauking with the same expedition which had characterised his whole proceedings. There appears ground for suspicion that the disaffection has not been completely extinguished in the persons of these two officers; though their deaths may perhaps prove a wholesome warning to others similarly disposed. A partial explanation of the extraordinary success by the Nienfei which we have already reported, may perhaps be found in the suspected sympathy of a portion of the troops with their opponents.

Such an act is worthy of the famous Li and recalls to one's mind the slaughter of the Wangs at Soochow by the same hand. The successes of the Nienfei are thus alluded to by the *N. C. Herald*. With the single exception of Pan, a general who formerly held command of the Sung-kiang district, every leader who has come into collision with these much despised robbers, has met with defeat and disaster. One of Li-hung-chung's especial friends and protégés, Liu, who was associated in command with a Frenchman named Pinel, has lost all his guns and a large proportion of his men; while Li-loh-ta-jen, a younger brother of the Viceroy, whose name will be remembered as that of the most unsuccessful general in this province during the Taiping struggle, has been completely routed. He succeeded in ingeniously enclosing his men by a circle of Enfield rifles, and losing nine tenths of them killed or made prisoners, besides 2,000 stand of Enfield rifles. What became of the owners of the latter, our information does not explain; but seeing that out of 1,000

cavalry only 100 escaped, we may infer the fate of the infantry cannot have been much better.

Of "social news there is not much to report from the north. The *North China Daily News* says that a meeting of treaty-consuls was held on the 12th at H. B. M. Consulate for the purpose of considering the revised Land Regulations, at which, we regret to learn, M. de Montmorand was too unwell to attend. An understanding was come to that, in case of dispute between the Municipal Council and any resident in the English or American concession, the case should be tried before the national consul of the recusant. The question of Port Dues was brought forward, but nothing clearly decided on.

The Shanghai Rangers have been behaving very liberally to the Ladies Bazaar fund, having presented it with Tls. 470.50, the proceeds of their late dramatic performance. Honor to the brave who are ready to pay as well as to fight.

A meeting had taken place of Commercial Bank creditors in which the affairs of the bank were discussed but no resolutions passed. Altogether, there does not seem to have been much effected beyond stating facts which most people knew before.

The death of the Prince de Condé in Australia has been announced via Shanghai. He died of a cold contracted while on a pleasure excursion. He was the eldest son of His Royal Highness the Due d'Alençon, fourth son of His late Majesty Louis Philippe, and consequently cousin of H.R.H. the Due d'Alençon, now at Canton.

A curious letter addressed to the *Shanghai Register* respecting the ultimate views of America upon China will be found in another portion of our columns. The same paper states that the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce are making arrangements for obtaining statistics of the stock of Manufactured Goods in Shanghai on the 30th June. It is to be hoped that the merchants will co-operate with a view to furthering so desirable an object.

From Ningpo we have news of a serious riot which occurred at Chinhai between some 200 Foochow fishermen and the natives of that town. The garrison came to the assistance of the townsmen and drove the fishermen back to their boats; but the latter, having armed themselves, rallied and repulsed the troops in their turn. Several persons on either side were killed or severely wounded in the affray, and the authorities have sent to Ningpo for reinforcements.

There is no news of importance from the other ports.

The island of Paksui was, after having been taken from the pirates about a month since, and garrisoned by imperialist soldiers, deserted by them. They are, we hear, to be severely punished and the mandarins commanding them will be degraded—or worse.

Of local matters that which has most occupied public attention has been the action brought by Mr. Anderson, the manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank against Mr. Kresser, manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co., for illegally detaining notes to the amount of \$50,000 sent by the former to be cashed on the plea of indebtedness. A great mistake seems to have been committed by Mr. Anderson's legal adviser in taking the action he did and describing Mr. Kresser's conduct as "fraud bordering upon larceny" for which imputation the magistrate stated that there was not the slightest foundation. The money has since been paid over to Mr. Anderson. A report of the case will be found elsewhere. Some ingenious individuals have been busy in persuading the Chinese holders of notes that the fact of the local bank detaining Mr. Anderson's notes argued "shakiness" in its part, while well knowing any such statement to be totally false and groundless.

The termination of an interesting case came before the court on the 14th instant, relative to the time of starting the Canton steamers. Mr. Rowett brought an action against the Hongkong, Canton and Macao steam-boat Company on the ground of the Kinshen having left Canton before the advertised hour. The learned judge decided that the Captain had, by starting at his own time, of which due and reasonable notice was given by the ringing of the ship's hour and warning bells, done what could reasonably be required, giving at the same time permission to appeal. Three of the five pirates found "guilty of piracy with intent to murder" are to be executed tomorrow (Friday) morning at six o'clock within the precincts of the gaol. Fourteen others have been captured and several identified and it is to be hoped that those guilty will share the fate of their companions. The two reprieved were admitted into evidence and pointed out the whereabouts of the last batch.

The Due d'Alençon has been paying us a visit. On Friday last a review was held of the troops in Garrison at which they acquitted themselves very fairly.

Much discussion has been taking place relative to the acts of his Excellency the

Governor. There seems to have been a sort of misunderstanding between the Colonists and the head of the Government arising out of certain little brusqueries which after all are but of slight importance compared to the energy, and sense he displays in reforming abuses, which call loudly for attention. That he is not liked by his immediate subordinates is possible, but that we fancy is the natural effect of a transition from the very easy-going way of doing business which formerly characterized official Hongkong, to the strict discipline His Excellency is desirous of seeing carried out. It is to be hoped that the Colonists will see the wisdom of not expecting too much and that he on his part will not disdain to conciliate by attention to those trifles which frequently attract a greater share of notice than more important acts.

From Manila some curious stories reach us respecting the Government officials. The present Captain General has, it is said, been superseded in consequence of oppressive acts towards the Chinese. The Government are negotiating a fresh loan, the last attempt having been a failure.

The weather here is warm but the health of the Colony remains pretty good. The height of the thermometer during the past week has varied between 84 and 90.05.

By a letter which appeared in our Daily issue of the 17th instant, signed "A Broker," it would seem that much dissatisfaction exists amongst the numerous individuals following that line of business. Those whose connection is sufficiently large to furnish an ample income, and may be regarded as the aristocracy of their profession (vulgarily denominated "Carriage Brokers"), are very naturally somewhat jealous of the large number of those who, working on a minor scale, materially interfere with their profits without individually benefiting to any very perceptible extent; while the "small brokers" regard with anything but feelings of love those who of course strive to keep up the extensive connections themselves they already possess, and do their best to prevent "poaching" on their own grounds on the part of their less influential brethren. Both sections are again (and with good reason) opposed to the indefinite number of natives of both China and India, who transact a large amount of brokerage business without assuming the title or reputation of regular brokers. On the other hand the Mercantile community generally are opposed to the system which so extensively prevails of brokers not only acting as such, but as principals also, whenever a good chance of thus making money presents itself. So that altogether the time has arrived when it becomes necessary in the interests of all parties to fix certain regulations which shall at once be both a protection and restraint to those engaged in this branch of the mercantile profession.

The ordinance now stated to be under discussion by the Legislative Council and proposed at the late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is apparently well calculated to effect the objects in view of giving a status to brokers and protecting the interests of the mercantile houses. Leaving the latter subject for awhile we will first consider the subject only in its bearings upon the position of the brokers themselves.

It is reported that the proposed ordinance deals only with Europeans. Such a course of procedure is hardly likely, but, should it be intended, it is difficult to see on what grounds the Council have come to this determination. Its only effect would be to place the foreign broker under the disadvantage of having to disburse a certain sum annually and being compelled to abide by certain rules which would form no bar to the native broker whenever it was to his interest to act in an independent manner; while his pocket would not suffer by being called upon to pay tax to the Government. Such a measure would doubtless be extremely popular amongst the Chinese, as its immediate effect would be to throw much additional business into their hands. Many of the smaller brokers would probably find it impossible to do business in the face of an uncontrolled competition, and would of necessity close their offices, while the richer class would, though in a less degree, become aware of the satisfactory results following on so disabling an ordinance. If it is the object of the Government to afford every facility to the Chinese at the public expense (in the same way as the present police system affords protection to the rogue who is not caught *habeas delicti*) it cannot be better than pass an ordinance such as is above described. But if it be an object to increase the Colonial revenue and afford Europeans

the same chance of gaining an honest livelihood as is possessed by their compatriots, the ordinance must include natives of all countries without exception, each paying an equal tax. Even under these circumstances the Chinaman will always possess a great advantage over the foreigner from his intimate knowledge of the markets, his acquaintance with the language and, in short, the fact of his being a Chinaman; while in cases of dishonesty, conduct, such as effecting bargains on his own account while receiving commission for them, &c., &c. it would, owing to the peculiar system of "squeezes" and bribery pervading all native negotiations be extremely difficult to bring matters home to him.

Such being the case as regards brokers themselves how does the proposed ordinance affect the merchants of the colony? In the first place any change from the present irresponsible system must be a clear gain to them. The position of a broker is one of peculiar and heavy responsibility in many cases to those for and with whom he negotiates. In the words of a notice recently issued by the associated brokers of London (published in the *Economist* of April 7th) in which a reward of fifty pounds is offered to those giving information of any offence committed, contrary to the act regulating the admission of persons to act as sworn brokers, those who illegally act as such do so "to the great injury and prejudice of those duly admitted as brokers and to the manifest hazard of merchants and others employing persons who are under no restrictions or limitations, nor have given bond with securities for their honest and good behavior as brokers regularly admitted by the Court."

The Broker is bound in honor to maintain a discreet silence about the business entrusted to his conduct. It is often in his power to cause immense loss either by unintentional or fraudulent misrepresentation, and the necessity of a legal registration is obvious. The mercantile community are moreover desirous of this registration in order to place a check upon the system now prevailing of persons acting as brokers who are personally interested in the successful purchase or sale of articles in the market, and if the Chinese remain unregistered no such check on them can be imposed.

The London Broker's oath is to the following effect.

"That he will truly and faithfully execute and perform the office of Broker between party and party in all things pertaining to the duty of the said office, without fraud or collusion with the best and utmost of his skill and knowledge; that he shall in all cases reveal the name of his principal, and neither deal in goods on his own account nor barter and sell again, nor make any gain in goods beyond the usual broker's age; and that he shall regularly register all the contracts into which he enters." A bond of £500 is entered into by the broker for the faithful performance of all the duties sworn to in the oath of admission.

It is easy to see how advantageous the imposition of such a bond upon the Colonial foreign brokers would be to the merchants, while the necessity of its being imposed upon the natives doing such business in the interests of both merchant and broker requires no discussion. Granted that it will be extremely difficult to insist on the Chinese abiding by the terms of such an oath there is nevertheless a certain amount of power over them gained by the fact of its being thoroughly understood that detection in underhand practices would result in an instant expulsion from the body to which they belonged.

The most useful step which could be taken would however be the formation of a guild by the brokers themselves. This should include natives of all countries foreign or Chinese, for as it would be impossible to check irregular brokerage were the latter excluded, it would be the wisest plan to admit them. The natives would not be slow to appreciate the additional importance bestowed upon them by the fact of their belonging to such a body while a combination such as we propose would possess an influence which no individual or firm could possibly arrive at. Such influence might be great good and expulsion from the guild would become a thing to be dreaded almost as much by the native as the foreigner, as his quarrel would then be with all following the same occupation in the colony. The strong would in such a body of men strengthen the weak while the former would benefit by the ac-

cession of numerical force in questions demanding public consideration or recognition.

THE CHINA TRADE REPORTS FOR 1865.

II.

In continuation of our remarks upon the Trade reports for the year 1865, which appeared in the *China Mail* of the 12th, and *Evening Mail* of the 13th instant, we proceed to note that, in the second year of the periods comprised in the Customs Revenue report, from 1st July 1861 to 30th June 1862, four additional ports are shown to be open, viz. Chinkiang (office established April 1861); Tientsin (office established May 1861); Foochow (office established July 1861); and Amoy (office established April 1862).

Again is the wonderful elasticity and expansiveness of trade in China exemplified by the experience we derive from the returns relating to these newly opened Ports. It is true that a retrogressive movement was felt with regard to Chinkiang from 1863 to 1865, inclusively, but each of these years show a most satisfactory increase on 1862. Tientsin receded in 1863 from the amount realized in 1864, while in 1865 it nearly doubled the receipts of 1862. Foochow and Amoy have exhibited a steady increase on each year, and in the eight ports open during the second year (from 1st July 1861 to 30th June 1862) an amount of Customs Revenue was collected, almost trebling the sum received for the previous twelve months from the four ports then open and having Customs' offices. The subsequent years will still further illustrate the rapid strides which commerce is making in the "Middle Kingdom." Three additional offices were established in the third period (from 1st July 1862 to 30th June 1863), viz. Kiukiang, Hankow, and Chefoo; and three others were opened in the subsequent or fourth year (from 1st July 1863 to 30th June 1864), viz. Tamsui, Takow, and Newchwang. The first in order of these, Kiukiang, more than doubled its revenue in 1864, and also in 1865, although in 1864 the tonnage of British shipping was little more than a fourth of the total; and, in 1865, was almost half. The effect of this increase of European shipping on the trade hitherto conducted by native craft, is truly astounding. We are told by Mr. Macpherson that "a few years ago over three thousand sea-going junks arrived annually; last year barely thirteen hundred entered the port." Another peculiarity calls for notice,—although the tonnage for 1865 is not one half greater than that of 1863, yet the revenue is twice as large.

There can be no doubt that the native merchants transact by far the largest portion of the business carried on at this port; there being only four foreign Firms engaged in the import and export trade; and it seems that, of the 274 vessels arriving at Newchwang in 1865, only 37 were consigned to, or loaded by, foreigners. "During the past season, the Chinese interested in the trade of this port are supposed to have expended Tls. 400,000 in the chartering of Foreign vessels, 338,300 pieces of Pulse Cake were exported by Foreign merchants, and 1,449,671 pieces by Chinese 19,650 pieces of Pulse were exported by Foreign Merchants, and 881,670 pieces by Chinese. With imports the case is similar. 80 pieces of Opium were imported by Foreigners, and 1,442 pieces by Chinese. 11,650 pieces of Shirts and T-Cloths were imported by Foreign Merchants, and 38,086 by Chinese. But perhaps, the best way of showing how entirely the business of the port is engrossed by the native Traders, will be to state that of the Tls. 167,000 received in revenue during 1865, only Tls. 10,000 were paid by Foreigners." It will thus be seen that the Lion's share of both the import and export trade of Newchwang is in possession of the Chinese. We shall have occasion to refer again to Mr. Macpherson's report before concluding this series of articles; but, at present, pass on to the consideration of the facts laid before us by Mr. Baker with regard to Tientsin. From this statement we learn that the demand for cotton piece goods declined from 1861 to 1863, when it reached its minimum,—the single item of Grey Shirts showing a difference of upwards of 800,000 pieces; and that since that period the advance has been almost as rapid and progressive as the previous fall. Foreign metals, needles and matches, have increased in imports to a very satisfactory extent, with the single exception of matches. The most important items, Lead, Tin Plates and Tin, have largely extended, and the consumption of European needles has also greatly increased.

Opium has advanced marvellously, each year showing an improvement upon its predecessor, until in the fifth period it realised an amount, within a shadow of being eight times that of the year ending 30th June 1861. Export has been also improving, until the fifth year, when the falling off is not so as to create any alarm, being only about Tls. 200,000., or one twenty-third of the sum for 1864. Tonage too has advanced until the last period, but even then it realized three times more than was received during the first period. The coast trade has steadily progressed each year; and so far as we have presented the results of our enquiries to our readers, we see reason only for congratulation. Notwithstanding the many unforeseen and exceptional causes that have occurred during the five years under review, causes that must have naturally had a tendency to depress comparatively insignificant, its value,

trade and influence mercantile operations to an injurious extent, we find a most cheering and reassuring result and one which we trust, so far as its brightest and best indications point, is but the harbinger of better days.

III.

FOLLOWING out our original plan of taking the various items of the Reports in the order in which they are published, we come to the port of Newchwang, with regard to which, the Commissioner, Mr. Macpherson, gives us one of the most interesting accounts to be found in the book. From it we learn that the port was opened to foreigners in 1861; and during that year 33 vessels only, of an estimated tonnage of 11,645 tons, entered the port, the customs revenue collected being Tls. 2,291. In the following year the number of vessels entering Newchwang increased to 86; the tonnage to 27,747; and the revenue to Tls. 33,366. In 1863, 201 vessels, of an estimated tonnage of 61,155 tons, arrived; the Revenue of Maritime Customs for the same year being Tls. 89,785. In 1864, 302 vessels, of an estimated tonnage of 88,281 tons arrived; the revenue for that year reaching Tls. 123,487. In 1865, 274 vessels, of 91,118 tons entered the port, and the revenue advanced to Tls. 167,064.

During the first four years, it appears, the larger portion of the shipping belonged to the North German and Baltic ports; that in 1864, the tonnage of British shipping was little more than a fourth of the total; and, in 1865, was almost half. The effect of this increase of European shipping on the trade hitherto conducted by native craft, is truly astounding. We are told by Mr. Macpherson that "a few years ago over three thousand sea-going junks arrived annually; last year barely thirteen hundred entered the port." Another peculiarity calls for notice,—although the tonnage for 1865 is not one half greater than that of 1863, yet the revenue is twice as large.

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exclusive of treasure, being for 1861, Tls. 161,575; for 1862, Tls. 407,491; 1863, Tls. 913, 217; for 1864, Tls. 17,078; and for 1865, Tls. 1,691,961. The total value, therefore, of Imports and Exports during the five years, Treasure not included, is 1861, Tls. 5,475,644; 1862, Tls. 7,503,302; 1863, Tls. 7,188,442; 1864, Tls. 9,376,208; and 1865, Tls. 13,514,353. The import of Treasure during 1865, from Shanghai and Chefoo, was Tls. 129,900; and the export, during the same period, to Shanghai, Chefoo and Hongkong, Tls. 13,544,353.

The return of shipping for the last five years, is very favorable, shewing a steady increase, with the exception of 1862. In 1861 there were 111 vessels of 26,561 tonnage; in 1862 this number fell to 87 vessels of 21,921 tonnage; in 1863 it rose to 134 vessels of 36,276 tonnage; in 1864 to 185 vessels of 35,698 tonnage; and in 1865 to 209 vessels of 60,049 aggregate tonnage. Of these vessels, in 1865, 102 were British, 98 sundry, and 9 American and of the British vessels, 67 were steamers, all either from Shanghai or Hongkong.

At Chefoo, which is next in order, we find that the Imports increased in 1865, over those of the previous years, to the extent of Tls. 1,213,270; while at the same time the Export fell off to the extent of Tls. 229,541, thus showing that the total value of the trade for this port during 1865, exceeded that of 1864 by nearly one million Taels.

At Hankow, it appears, the total value of the Import Trade during the year 1865 was Tls. 10,682,684, of which amount Tls. 8,455,545 represent Foreign and Tls. 2,178,089 Native produce; while the Exports for the same period were only Tls. 12,685,231; being a falling off, in comparison with 1864, of Tls. 763,083; and less than 1863 by Tls. 56,677.

Kewkiang exhibits an improvement in Imports during the past three years. In 1863 the value was estimated at Tls. 3,057,568, which fell in 1864 to 3,041,100, but rose in 1865 to 3,250,600. There has been a considerable diminution in the Exports of the past year as contrasted with those of 1863, being an improvement upon 1864. In 1863 the value of the export trade was estimated at Tls. 7,310,190; in 1864 it decreased to Tls. 3,182,658; and in 1865 rose to Tls. 3,484,908; being a rise on the previous year of Tls. 352,255.

At Chinkiang, the value of the Imports amounted in 1864 to Tls. 1,005,486, and in 1865 increased to Tls. 3,324,752, being an improvement of Tls. 2,319,266, upon the previous year,—the increase in 1864 being three times the quantities of Opium, Sandalwood and Piece goods, and five times those of Sugar.

A Ningpo there has been a falling off, on the total value of trade at the port, of Tls. 2,266,468.

We have not time to consider in this evening's issue, the elaborate Report from Foochow by Mr May, but will continue our remarks to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A POINT vitally concerning the interests of many in the colony is now under consideration by the Judge of the Summary Jurisdiction Court. The action brought by a holder of notes on the Agra and Masterman's bank against that establishment to recover their value must, if successful, form a precedent for many others in a similar position, while, if unsuccessful, the fact will be put on record that the receipt of a telegram has been held sufficient to justify an establishment in acting to all intents and purposes as bankrupt before having been so adjudicated in the local court.

We regret to learn from the columns of the *Shanghai Recorder* that news has arrived at Shanghai per *Elizabeth Nicholson* of the sudden death of the Prince de Condé.

The Prince appears to have caught a slight cold while on a pleasure excursion in the Harbor of Port Jackson. From this cold he partially recovered, but on receipt of the news of the death of his grand-niece Marie Amelie, ex Queen of the French, an amount of physical prostration ensued from which the unfortunate Prince never recovered. He died on the 24th of May.

The Prince de Condé left England with his intention of visiting the Australian Colonies, China, Japan and India.

We copy the following letter from the columns of the *Shanghai Recorder*, but are afraid that the Editor has been made the victim of another "sell."

To the Editor of the

SHANGHAI RECORDER.

Mr. EDITOR.—Rumors have been current for some time that the United States of North America have designs of territorial conquest in Asia, and that the recent

visit of Mr. Burlingham to America had connection with these designs.

I desire to make known through your columns that I have recently heard some things which indicate that this is only too true. It was at first thought that an island should be purchased upon the coast in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Yangtze; but since it would be a matter of time to draw trade thither, the bold stroke has been decided upon of taking possession of Shanghai.

Strangely enough, the moment determined upon for the inauguration of the movement is likely to see Europe in the throes of a gigantic war. America will then be able to carry out the project without interference: strangely too the attempt of the Government of France to set up an Imperial rule here will afford America the pretext she wishes. When might is right, the strongest will prevail.

Thus commences the disintegration of China.—Respectfully yours,

WICKÉ.

FOURTEEN men captured at various times at East Point and Wanchai recently, were on the 1st arraigned on suspicion of being implicated in the piracy on board the "Cesar" on the 15th of June. The Honble. J. C. Whyte, Esq., presided and Mr. Francis appeared on behalf of seven prisoners captured at Wanchai. Captain Schuck and seven of his crew were examined and seven of the prisoners were identified as having boarded the "Cesar". The further investigation of the case was postponed.

THE tenor of the judgment given in the case of Rowett v. the Hongkong Canton and Macao Steam-boat Company seems to have been generally anticipated by the Community. It is so obviously impossible to determine what index of time should be considered the standard in a case of this sort that the decision was what was expected. It might be well however for Companies to announce by what clock they intend starting their boats—not as a necessity but as a matter of public convenience and for their own interests.

We learn that a very liberal offer was made by the Company to pay the expenses incurred by the plaintiff, provided it were not considered as a precedent for future claims of a similar nature, but that this offer was declined.

We learn that our informant was mistaken in stating that there was no intention of commuting the sentences of any of the pirates condemned to death. It is now stated that three will undergo the extreme penalty of the law on Friday morning next at an early hour, within the precincts of the Gaol. The other two, it appears, turned Queen's evidence and were instrumental in the arrest of the fourteen prisoners, who were examined on Saturday last and yesterday at the Police Court, any the sentence of death passed upon them has been probably commuted to deportation for life. Nothing particular was elicited in the examination of the 14 pirates, just mentioned, by the Hon. J. C. Whyte, Esq., yesterday, but we believe that seven of them are committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

SEVERAL junks left this port on the 15th instant, with various quantities of Opium on board, and one of these crafts was attacked by a piratical native vessel just outside the Lyee-moon passage and, we believe, successfully so. One of the gunboats although in a leaky condition got up steam, and went in pursuit—but owing to the leak, increasing had to return without accomplishing her object of capturing the pirate.

THE action taken by certain firms against the Commercial Bank being construed as sharp practice, as it was a departure from their word as pledged by their representatives at the late meeting of shareholders, was met by a counter piece of diplomacy, the available assets having been transmitted to England by the last steamer. Under the circumstances it is difficult to blame the manager, for if people would not keep faith with him he was obliged to act as he judged best for the great body of creditors. We do not commend the resolution but a promise is a promise and should be acted up to.

H.R.H. the Duc d'Alençon is now at Canton and is expected to return to-morrow or next day. He will have been presented to the Chinese Authorities to-day.

THE three pirates under sentence of execution for to-morrow morning have thus far made no confession and behave in the indifferent way usually to be expected from men of their occupation. The Chinese also as a nation regard death (comparatively) with such indifference that this is not astonishing. The promise which they are imperfectly acquainted with is a source of confusion. If His Excellency will devote to the training of generals, a little of the energy he has been bestowing on the drill of his men and accumulation of arms, he may attain the object at which he aims; the possession of a force with which no other in China can cope. At present his efforts are wasted.

WE are glad to learn that the desertion of the piratical island of Pek-sui by the Mandarin garrison left in charge of the place, has not passed unnoticed. The Acting Viceroy of Kwangtung has, it is reported, degraded the Brigadier who performed this exploit, and has despatched an expedition to reoccupy the island.

THE NIENFEI.

(From the *North-China Herald*, July 7.)

The strength of the Nienfei on the north bank of the Yangtze appears more formidable than has been hitherto believed. They have been looked on as simple bands of robbers with no power of cohesion, whom the first breath of an approaching army, more especially of Li-hung-chang's disciplined troops, would disperse to the four winds of heaven. Recent occurrences tend to dispel this impression, and must have gravely shaken the viceroy's confidence in

the force he has been so carefully forming. We mentioned some time ago the dispatch of bodies of troops into the neighbourhood of Yangtze, to oppose the rebels who had appeared in considerable force in the northern portion of this province, and, in common with their master, anticipated that they would easily accomplish their object. The event, however, has not justified these expectations; with the single exception of Pan, a general who formerly held command of the Sung-kiang district, every leader who has come into collision with these much despised robbers, has met with defeat and disaster. One of Li-hung-chang's especial friends and proteges, Liu, who was associated in command with a Frenchman named Pinel, has lost all his guns and a large proportion of his men; while Li loh-ta-jen, a younger brother of the viceroy, whose name will be remembered as that of the most unsuccessful general in this province, has been completely routed. He succeeded in ingeniously enclosing his men by a circle of Nien-fei and losing nine tenths of them killed or made prisoners, besides 2,000 stand of Enfield rifles. What became of the owners of the latter, our information does not explain; but seeing that out of 1,000 cavalry only 100 escaped, we may infer the fate of the infantry cannot have been much better.

The daily reports of battle, slaughter and pillage which reached us during the time of the rebellion in this neighbourhood, have so familiarised us with the vicinity of war that we listen with a careless ear to these details of Imperialist successes or reverses. Yet the effects of the occurrences we report, may be most important. This is the first time the Nienfei have come in collision with the highly vaunted troops of Kiangsu. The latter went into the field with all the prestige that foreign weapons and discipline could lend; the glory of all that had been done in Kiangsu floated on their banners. They were the soldiers of Li-hung-chang; the actual suppressor of the Taiping rebellion. And now, they have been shamefully defeated by an unarmed and undisciplined horde; the confidence which their presence gave to those districts bordering on the Nienfei country is lost, and the weapons from which so much was expected have gone to add to the strength of their adversaries. Enquiry naturally arises as to the cause of these reverses, and whether either leaders or men possess the knowledge of foreign tactics with which they are credited. We think not, and doubt much whether the defeats they have just experienced be not an exemplification of the old adage, that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. It is fair to say that Li loh-ta-jen's men made no pretence to European training, though they were armed with European weapons. But Liu and Pinel's men were looked on as the essence of perfection, equal to the best troops who ever drilled on the plains of Aldershot; whereas in reality their whole knowledge amounted to ability to shuffle through a few movements on the parade ground, which the presence of an enemy would completely upset, and Liu himself is ignorant even of the words of command to direct them. Troops so drilled and so led, are more liable to defeat than if they had never heard a foreign word of command and relied entirely on their own native tactics. In their own way, they can cope with their countrymen more or less successfully; but when endeavouring to utilise their European drill in front of an enemy, both officers and men lost their heads and moreover into a state of hopeless confusion, in which they are worse than helpless. Even when they have acquired a certain amount of the love which their European drill instructor has so perseveringly endeavoured to teach, the ignorance of the mandarin in command, who has never attended drill, completely nullifies it. We have even heard of an instance in which a regiment that had been brought to a very fair knowledge of foreign drill, were made to leave their bayonets at home, and take the field with their flags in the old Imperial fashion as if they had never been drilled at all. Of course their commander knew nothing of his duties, and was afraid to show this ignorance before his men who knew better than himself. The general, Liu, whom we have already mentioned, is one of the class we describe; he is a scholar of high attainments according to the Chinese standard, and not deficient in ability, but as a military man has never done anything but incur misfortune and disgrace. During the Taiping rebellion in this province, he always held command of a considerable force, but never won a victory or destroyed a town.

It is to be regretted that the Vicerey, to whose favour he owes his restoration in office, cannot find for him a civil appointment which he might fill with credit, instead of vesting him with a command where he is powerful only for evil. Of Pinel, his associate in misfortune on the present occasion, we know little except that he has shaved his head, renounced his allegiance to France, and sworn fealty to the brother of the sun. The reports, however, which have reached us of the state of his camp do not indicate any great ability or energy on the part of the commandant. It will be seen that we incline to attribute the misfortunes which have overtaken Li-hung-chang's forces, more to inexperience on the part of the leaders, than to the incompetence of the men themselves. Hardly any soldiers in the world will fight well under officers in whom they have no confidence. The Chinese are no exception to the rule, and in this case this confidence is especially required, as new tactics with which they are imperfectly acquainted, are necessarily a source of confusion. If His Excellency will devote to the training of generals, a little of the energy he has been bestowing on the drill of his men and accumulation of arms, he may attain the object at which he aims; the possession of a force with which no other in China can cope. At present his efforts are wasted.

Priesters had no questions to ask. By Mr. Francis—*I am Seacunn on board the "Cesar,"—desposse. I was on board the "Cesar" on the 15th of June. I was on board the "Cesar" on the 15th of June. The vessel was attacked by pirates in the evening. I had been in the cabin, and came on deck about 9 o'clock. I saw the pirates and identified No. 5 prisoner. He was on board with a sword in his hand. I took away all my property. I have no doubt whatever about those men. They fired several shots. The chief mate was hurt but by an accident. The cargo consisted of rice.*

Priesters had no questions to ask.

Cheung Achang, steward on board the "Cesar," deposes—I was on board the "Cesar" on the 15th of June. The vessel was attacked by pirates in the evening. I had been in the cabin, and came on deck about 9 o'clock. I saw the pirates and identified No. 5 prisoner. He was on board with a sword in his hand. I took away all my property. I have no doubt whatever about those men. They fired several shots. The chief mate was hurt but by an accident. The cargo consisted of rice.

Priesters had no questions to ask.

Kitchley Secunney on board the "Cesar," deposes—I was on board the "Cesar" on the 15th of June. I saw the Junk come down upon us. I mentioned it to the Captain. He told me to get the gun ready. The pirates then approached. I identify the 5th and 10th prisoners. I saw 5th prisoner take the gun of the "Cesar" on board the junk. He was assisted by Chinamen and the crew to effect this. 5th 6th prisoner I recollect because he made the Crew go below when a steamer hove in sight. The 10th prisoner was in company of the 5th on the deck. It is a singular reflection that the desire of the "Cesar" to exercise a somewhat similar protectorate over the christian subjects of the Porte, was one ostensible cause of the Russian war.

Priesters had no questions to ask.

Abdullah Lascar, Seaman on board the "Cesar," deposes—I was on board the "Cesar" on the 15th of June. I was on board the "Cesar" on the 15th of June. The vessel was attacked by pirates in the evening. I was forward and began fighting. I went forward, and from there abeam. I was about one hour and a half up there before I was called down. I then went down. The Captain remained above. The Carpenter was below, he was there all the time. The Captain's wife was in the forecastle.

Priesters had no questions to ask.

By Mr. Francis.—*The whole of the crew went below when the pirates came on board. When the pirates came down, he too was put below. The Carpenter was aft. I have seen the pirates because they were on board and I saw them. I could not possibly identify them all.*

Priesters had no questions to ask.

Mahomet depose—I am Seacunn on board the "Cesar,"—desposse. I was on board when the "Cesar" was attacked. It was about a month ago this occurred. It was in the evening. I saw the Junk come alongside and the pirates board us. I went aloft. It was daylight. I identify No. 5, 6, and 10th prisoners. The 5th prisoner I recollect because I saw him put a small four pounder gun into the Junk. He had others to assist him do so. No. 6 and 10 I remember, because they ordered us below when a steamer made her appearance. The hatches were nailed down upon us. I saw the pirates among other Chinamen this morning, and pointed them out at once.

Priesters had no questions to ask.

Mahomet depose—I am Seacunn on board the "Cesar,"—desposse. It was about twenty days ago. We were going to Amoy. We were attacked by a large number of armed men. They were firing guns. I identify the 5th prisoner. He had to assist him in removing the gun. No. 9 was in the Junk to receive the gun. I did not see him on board the "Cesar." I saw prisoners in Gaol this morning, and at once pointed them out at once.

Priesters had no questions to ask.

The further investigation of this case was postponed, but no time fixed, when it will be resumed.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN CHINA.

(From the *North-China Daily News*.)

The connection between the Roman Catholic missionary system in China and the official action of the representatives of the French Government, although in a measure occult, is nevertheless from time to time sufficiently betrayed to the public to render a study of its tendencies instructive as well as interesting. It is indeed a lucky circumstance for the interests of the French Emperor in this part of the world—or at any rate for the manufacture of such interests—that a traditional policy invests him with the championship of the Roman propaganda. He must find deep satisfaction in the reflection that the victorious arms of France, aided in some degree by the auxiliary battalions of Great Britain, have not only thrown open the marts of China to the commerce of the world, but have also accomplished the far higher and more salutary work of throwing down the barriers of heathenism before the mild and unambitious apostles of the doctrines of truth. His joy may have been troubled by the reflection that, side by side with this victory, went also a similar concession to the Protestant disseminators of error; but the grief may have been assuaged by the thought that, not only had the heathen

been cast into the dust, but that the armed exertions of France had been fully indemnified, with a very handsome balance besides, from the revenues of those conquered heathens. Sweet consolation lay in this idea; but other rewards were promised by the future. What if every missionary priest who penetrated the interior with a passport from the Legation of Peking, were a herald of the political supremacy of France, no less than of the moral supremacy of the Pope? What if, in making a proselyte, he at the same time created a willing subject of the Emperor? Here was the key to that problem of conquest in the East which had so long been the day-dream of Paris; and in skilful hands the key has not been slow in turning in the wards of Chinese repulsion. For years past, every missionary has worked with the consciousness of unfailing protection through right or wrong; every Chinaman has known that strenuous advocacy and assistance were held out to him, as the tempting reward of an easy reverence before a Catholic in lieu of a Buddhist priest. The consequences have been inevitable, and the spread of Roman Catholicism throughout China is evidenced in the imposing plans for cathedrals, monasteries and schools which are on foot everywhere, from Canton and Shanghai to the capitals of Hu-peh and Szechuan. Up to the present, however, the system by which these results have been obtained has been a tacit one; or it might be said that the huge mass of political possibilities was still in that state of inchoate crystallization of which chemists speak, in which fibres shoot out, and cross each other without apparent symmetry or design. Now, however, the order which was doubtless foreseen from the first by the careful composers of the ingredients, begins to develop itself; and it will be well if the resulting angles do not obtrude inconveniently upon the surrounding world. To abandon metaphor—we learn upon undoubted authority that the Chinese Government has entered into a species of compact or treaty with the French Minister, in virtue of which all convents to Roman Catholicism are specifically withdrawn from primary jurisdiction on the part of their own authorities, and are placed under the protection as well as control of the priests ministering to their respective congregations, who are to have the right of examining all charges against converts, before action may be taken against accused individuals by the Chinese magistrates. The Bishop or Vicar Apostolic of each province is moreover invested with a species of official character, in virtue of which he is to be entitled to correspond directly with the high Provincial authorities on behalf of his converts and on religious matters generally, becoming thus a sort of ecclesiastical

s to a fatal schism among the State. His accusation popular party; his acquittal penalty of the judges, and knightly order from the animosity with which he is seen him a formidable party tremble, and who acceleration of Caesar. His death all the popular passions, and so much fear in the opposite will forget its enmities and throw itself into the arms of from one end of Italy to the people will be in arms."

too, in its way, is the gestive reasoning by which it shown that the Republic had order within or peace without whilst the popular instinct deceived, saw the salvation in the power of one party, on the contrary, saw in the general inclination to an." Indeed, the whole of the second volume abounds in suggestive passages, and only taken as the prototype first, and now of the Third been more evidently taken than volume; and a paragraph chapter of the former book, by Caesar who, for nine years, much ability and devotion to his country, met with so much name might have been written parts, changing only the pro- And is this Caesar or Louis such?—Cesare began his power by a trial, which is always persecution borne for a great popular party rested on the of Marius; Caesar did not receive them with splendour, which surrounded him young, and which never crease with him. His con- principles was worth more to all the honours and dignities conferred on him; nominated military tribune, censor, grand master of the Appian Way, Edile, Proprator in Spain, finally could count these different tests the public favour as so many gained under the same flag as enemies. This was the violent passions of the aristocracy made one man alone responsible of an order of things in corruption and anarchy," note, referring to the duration indicated in Grec, the parallelism indicated takes a more open the following remarkable pas- all times," says the Emperor, assemblies endeavour to shorten of the power given by the an not sympathetic with them, example of the eccentricity of and that the President of the public should be nominated for Prince Louis Napoleon was of December, 1848, and on the 20th of the same month, were to expire on the 20th of 1852. Now the Constituent which provided for the election Napoleon fixed the term of by the second Sunday of the day, 1852, thus depriving him that Cesare was at all times go- grand ideas, and that he was of liberty and of the people, vey—vain, false, intriguing, and desirous of power merely for grandezza,—to show that the party was composed of men like- of a smaller calibre, and that ed his cause for the same base those actuating him, while the their "admirable discern- with Cassar as the representative of liberty, their greatness, and —to show that Chavas and are identical, and that each by the salvation of society, and progress of humanity,—to show for nothing but to show this, has or written this life of Julius

applied to the Government for compensation for the losses I had sustained by the Rioters, as some others did, and succeeded, but not having any one to inform me in these matters, I did not do so, much to my loss. But this was not all—numbers of the Chinese residing at the Buckland having fled into other districts, in order to escape the fury of the rioters, and being indebted to me in sums, amounting in all to over a thousand pounds sterling, I had in consequence to sustain a double loss, viz.—the store and the debts. After residing in the Colony of Victoria for several years I removed into the Colony of New South Wales, where I had some success; but this was often interrupted. The Europeans there are very bad, inclined to be riotous, and notorious thieves. So much so, that notorious thieves or highway robbers are regarded as men of meritorious deeds. In fact the principle has spread so much through society that the very children at school, play at "Highway men" or "Bushrangers" as they call them there. Being wearied of residing among such a class where the profits of my labour would not keep pace with the losses to which I was, as it were, continually subjected, I removed to the Peak Downs Gold Field in the Colony of Queen'sland in tropical Australia, where I am now at present residing. The climate here is exceedingly hot, and dry—no rain scarcely having fallen from the 5th of January last. The gold mines here are almost new, and but little known while the greater part of the country remains an "unknown land." Yet what is known of it has been spoken of by Geologists and other enlightened men, to be a land where precious metals, gold, silver, copper, iron and coal, are to be found in great abundance, while many of the trees and plants of the tropics grow in great abundance: figs, bananas, mulberries, cherries, plums, pineapples, and many other valuable fruits, while pine, iron-barks, gumtrees, sandalwood, rosewood, chincoons, myrtles, lime-trees, acacias, wattles, boxwood and hundreds of others I cannot here particularise are every where to be found. The soil in many places is chocolate coloured alluvium, some places covered with dense forests, while at others, it spreads out into vast plains. Agriculture but little carried on as yet, although they can manage to get two crops of cereals and many other agricultural products in a year. Population is scarce, the greater part of which follows pastoral occupations, some of the wealthier graziers here having two and three hundred thousand sheep, and sometimes as many cattle and horses. Wages are high; shepherds, of whom many are Chinese, get from £1.10.0 to £2.0.0 per week. The country is badly watered, which tends much to retard its progress but to obviate the difficulties arising from such a state of affairs the government is constructing railroads which will in a few years be the means of settling the country. Telegraph lines are being rapidly constructed from the south to the north of the island, in order to be connected with the Indian lines of telegraphs to England. The people here are quiet and orderly, (unlike the fellow population of New South Wales) while each one finds peace in his own sphere of duty. I have no hesitation therefore in positively asserting that this will in a few years become one of the great emporiums of the world—as the country contains in itself the germs of national greatness, with its mines of gold, iron, copper, and coal, a boundless pasture, and boundless agricultural resources, forests of the choicest timber, and a climate both tropical and temperate. Rice, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, Oil, and everything that can be produced in tropical, subtropical climates, can be grown here; and while under the sway of a great and progressive race, whose positive destiny is to advance, blessed with the benign influences of Christianity, and gifted with a knowledge of all the useful arts and sciences—the most powerful people of the earth, and the most liberal and just, capable of impressing thoroughly and imparting well their character, upon all the people of other nations, who come to dwell amongst them. By these means mutual interests are created, mutual civilities extended, and common sympathies are excited between one and all. Harmony and prosperity await this nation, where each, one finds peace in his own sphere of duty. Australia furnishes a happy home to many of my countrymen, who have married and settled here, as well as it does to myriads of Europeans. For the welfare of the country I earnestly pray that it may become a blessing to all within her borders and be blessed and honourable in the eyes of the world.

in the "Evening Mail.") writing letter has been kindly our hands by a Reverend gen- sonie of the Emigrants who Colony with permission to We do so as it may great- our readers to learn in some of the Emigrants who for Australia, look upon the y which they have made their is also well to know that lessons learnt under mis- teaching are not always for- can you vouch for the letter being It will be observed that it from Chinese and that quaint occasionally occur, but we have believe that it accurately ex- ideas of the original!—

and Sirs.—Pardon the liberty I dressing you, as, I doubt not but when I explain my reason for so often desired to communicate with wing to my want of knowing the language, and not being able to if well, so as to be thoroughly un- Englishman, I was deterred doing until I became acquainted Englishman one Mr Henley, who a good Chinese linguist to the Colony, and knowing the language perfectly, he has done no trouble of translating this letter.

came to Australia, I have had at lifing success.—In the colony of carried on a commercial business, had the good fortune to prosper year 1857; when a riot took the Township of the Buckland, in region where a great many of ry men were driven from their houses by a number of violent men, banded themselves together for these. They set fire to our tents and underdo of our hard earnings, less destroyed everything that lay their hands on, appropriating to themselves that they eventually carry away, and finally the wanton destruction of what they had.

Regarding myself I have little to say. Had it not been for my misfortune and many losses I would have returned long ago. At present I am not doing any busi-

ness, on account of the most of the Chinese having left and gone to other districts, many of them being indebted to me, and being unable to pay on account of no water being on the gold field, owing to the long drought. Some have turned from miners into Shepherds, while the greater part have gone to other gold fields, numbers of whom I expect to pay me when they can, although some are rather doubtful. At present I am doing nothing, and know not what to do, until the rainy season sets in, when I expect to do well. So, in the meantime I will conclude this humble epistle, by thanking you in the utmost sincerity of my heart, for your kindness to my dear boy, and to myself, resigning myself to my God, the Creator of heaven and earth. I shall ever pray Him to bless you for your loving kindness, and Christian benevolence, so little merited by me. Yours faithfully in Christ.

KONG SHING YUNG.
Clementon Queensland,
August 18, 1865.

BLACK FRIDAY.

(From the Friend of India, July 21.)

As this journal was being published last Thursday morning a telegram was received in Calcutta announcing the stoppage of the Agra and Masterman's Bank in London, and the closed doors of the Calcutta office were placarded with a notice of the fact. During the past month some of the leading houses had been warned by telegram from London to keep their balances in that Bank as low as possible; some accounts had been withdrawn and not a bill was saleable. But the mass of its constituents did not dream of the insolvency of so popular an establishment, which had just entered on one of the finest new buildings in the city and had a reserve fund of half a million. If its bills had for some weeks been distrusted so were those of most of the other banks, for the panic in London had caused almost universal suspicion. Crowds remained in front of the Bank during the day unable or unwilling to realise the truth. One native is said to have hurried home to commit suicide, and a shareholder is represented as having died from the shock of the unexpected intelligence. Not till Friday—the same day on which the panic unprecedented since 1825 occurred in London, and hence called Black Friday—did the news spread and all the details become known. Letters from ruined constituents began to pour in on the leading bankers to lessen the tedium of a Chinese exile, have lately set foot on a promising little Amateur Theatre, which was inaugurated on the evening of the 23rd instant by the production of "On the Sly" and "Whitbread at Greenwich." The audience on the occasion was agreeably increased by the timely arrival of Sir Edmund Hornby and the officers of H. B. M. S. *Barracuda*; and a well-filled house, from Tientsin, greeted the Amateurs in the rising of the curtain. The decorations and the general arrangement of the theatre were wonderfully complete, and reflected great credit on the managing committee. In the first piece, "On the Sly," the part of Mr Dibbits the weak-minded husband who was persuaded to go to the Derby "on the sly," and was afterwards subjected to all sorts of domestic privations in punishment for his folly, was ably sustained by Mr Verstout, whose histrio powers are well known in the North and South of China. Miss Leicester played the part of Mrs. Dibbits gracefully and well, and the saucy impudent servant ally was cleverly represented by Miss D. Canter. The parts of Major Growler and Wagstaff were also well sustained by Messrs. Jordan and Ooissie. The part of John Small in "Whitbread at Greenwich" could hardly have found a better exponent than Mr Verstout, who played with an amount of care and system which would have been creditable even to an aspirant on many of the English boards; Robson's style was evidently copied with a good deal of success, and the many amusing passages in which the redoubtable John takes the principal part elicited hearty bursts of laughter from the audience. The part of Buzzard was very creditably performed by Mr Ooissie, whose great difficulty appeared to be to "put an old head on a young pair of shoulders." He played, however, with considerable precision and success. In the part of Lucretia Miss Leicester proved herself, as before, a clever, and, it may be added, a fascinating actress: she looked so pretty that the bachelor portion of the audience felt almost inclined to envy the happy Glimmer his trip to Greenwich, and the society he enjoyed when there. Sally was rather amusingly represented by Miss D. Canter, and Glimmer was capably performed by Mr Jordan.

On the whole the first performances of the *comédie dramatique* of Tientsin may be pronounced a great success, and there is every reason to hope that, with increased appliances, and with a little further trouble, their future performances will prove the Tientsin stage second to none in China. Before the rising of the curtain the following prologue was delivered:—

PROLOGUE.
Ladies and Gentlemen! Your grace I crave
Whilst for our little play the 1st I pare,
This is our opening night—a night which all
Will dream and talk 'till the heavens fall.
Our little Settlement had off to boast:
A club most poor, and a Bund still fair
In spite of those foul posts now planted there,
A race-course o'er which by far we stamed,
The best in China by all critics named.
—Race at which all wheels prizew are w'n
From cold Kiacutn and from hot Ceylon.
Yet, though we boast of these enjoyments rare,
One still is wanting to complete our share,
Theatricals are now elsewhere the rage,
Shall Tientsin, then, go without a stage?
No, let us try what willing hands can do,
Let's don the buskin, and let's triumph too.
We'll triumph: for we bide in ladies' smiles,
Our leader, too, still owns the famous "Giles."
The world will think us fit for all fear,
We've got no Municipal hold here,
W. give you "On the sly" some splendid fun,
And "Whitbread" too, "at Greenwich" we're done:

Ladies will figure on our stage to-night
As ilies fair, and as the morning bright,
We'll do our best to earn your gracious praise,
For the task to sink our hopes, or raise.
Pardon our stumbles, overlook our flaws,
And bright success will shine upon our cause.

EXTRACTS FROM HOME PAPERS.

The Queen of England is now a virgin over, it is said, one continent, 100 peninsulas, 600 provinces, 1,000 lakes, 2,000 rivers and 10,000 islands. Her subjects number more than 150,000,000. By a wave of her hand she can summon an army of 500,000 soldiers and a navy of 1,000 ships of war and 100,000 sailors. The Assyrian empire was not so wealthy as that of Great Britain; the Roman empire was not so extensive; the Arabian empire was not so powerful; the Carthaginian empire, was not so much dreaded, the Spanish empire not so widely diffused.

the manufacturing season has come, these latter investments must be saved from destruction by advancing more money to carry them on to the close of the season. The prospects of the shareholders are gloomy enough. They have to pay up a million and a half of capital. That is, each of the 1184 shareholders not only loses the previous investment purchased in many cases at a high premium, but has to pay £1267 on an average. And the majority of the shareholders are retired officials who invested their all, ladies and children who cannot command such a sum—hundreds to whom, but for God's mercy, the folly and the fraud of man have for ever darkened this world. The case is of course better for the creditors who are not shareholders, and for the shareholders who were also depositors. So far as we can judge they will get back half their money. The liabilities of the Bank are £17,832,258. Deducting the paid up capital and reserve fund there are about 16 millions. To meet these there are of reliable assets £3 millions sterling of cash and Government securities, and £3 million of fresh property, or (say) 8 millions in all. But how long it will be till assets scattered over every part of the world, from China to America can be realised, those know well who have had the misfortune, to receive at distant intervals miserable driblets from insolvent estates.

This generation of Anglo-Indian society will pass away before the deep scars made by such a catastrophe can be effaced. In the interests of the many victims, but still more in those of morality and fair dealing at all times, we trust a searching enquiry will be made into the causes of this collapse, and especially into all the details of the transactions which led to the union of the Agra with Masterman's Bank. No compensation is too strong, no punishment can be too severe, for men who knowingly, to save two weak concerns concealed the truth, and then went on with more recklessness than ever. We bring no charges at present against the Agra and Masterman's Bank, but when we read the revelations already made in the case of others of a much higher character we confess to uneasiness.

TIENTSIN.

(From the North-China Herald, July 7.)

The spirited little community of Tientsin, who are celebrated for their laudable efforts to lessen the tedium of a Chinese exile, have lately set foot on a promising little Amateur Theatre, which was inaugurated on the evening of the 23rd instant by the production of "On the Sly" and "Whitbread at Greenwich." The audience on the occasion was agreeably increased by the timely arrival of Sir Edmund Hornby and the officers of H. B. M. S. *Barracuda*; and a well-filled house, from Tientsin, greeted the Amateurs in the rising of the curtain. The decorations and the general arrangement of the theatre were wonderfully complete, and reflected great credit on the managing committee. In the first piece, "On the Sly," the part of Mr Dibbits the weak-minded husband who was persuaded to go to the Derby "on the sly," and was afterwards subjected to all sorts of domestic privations in punishment for his folly, was ably sustained by Mr Verstout, whose histrio powers are well known in the North and South of China. Miss Leicester played the part of Mrs. Dibbits gracefully and well, and the saucy impudent servant ally was cleverly represented by Miss D. Canter. The parts of Major Growler and Wagstaff were also well sustained by Messrs. Jordan and Ooissie. The part of John Small in "Whitbread at Greenwich" could hardly have found a better exponent than Mr Verstout, who played with an amount of care and system which would have been creditable even to an aspirant on many of the English boards; Robson's style was evidently copied with a good deal of success, and the many amusing passages in which the redoubtable John takes the principal part elicited hearty bursts of laughter from the audience. The part of Buzzard was very creditably performed by Mr Ooissie, whose great difficulty appeared to be to "put an old head on a young pair of shoulders." He played, however, with considerable precision and success. In the part of Lucretia Miss Leicester proved herself, as before, a clever, and, it may be added, a fascinating actress: she looked so pretty that the bachelor portion of the audience felt almost inclined to envy the happy Glimmer his trip to Greenwich, and the society he enjoyed when there. Sally was rather amusingly represented by Miss D. Canter, and Glimmer was capably performed by Mr Jordan.

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THE SHORTEST SERMON.

Rev. Dr. Mühlberg's sermon at the funeral of the late Robert B. Minturn, Esq., is the shortest on record, though several are recorded with as few words. He read the words of the Prophet Micah. "He hath shown thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Law require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" And then added: "So much."

One sermon having the same number of words, was once preached by the Rev. Dean Kirwan. He was pressed while suffering from a severe cold, to preach a charity sermon in St. Peter's church, Dublin, for the benefit of the orphan children of the parish school. The church was crowded to suffocation, and the good Dean, on mounting the pulpit, and announcing his text, pointed with his hand to the children in the aisle, and simply said: "There they are!" The collection on the occasion exceeded all belief.

It was Dean Swift who was to preach a charity sermon; and giving out as his text, "He that bath pity on the poor lendeth to the Lord," then added: "If you like the security, down with the dust."

New York Observer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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OSTEO EIDON.

PATENT, 1ST MARCH, 1862.

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